



## THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

## FEATURES OF THE FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

## SYMPATHY WITH PRINCESS MAY—THE COSTANS-LAUR EPISODE—FRANCE AND RUSSIA—MR. GLADSTONE'S ROSSDALE LETTER—DIPLOMATIC CHANGES—THE COURTS—INFLUENZA—LORD LORNE'S LIFE OF PALMERSTON.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]  
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London, Jan. 23.—It has been a week which few people in London, I imagine, would care to have over again. Not a few have expressed their opinion of it by not living. The death-roll is nearly or quite without precedent. The depression among the survivors is altogether unexampled. The influenza and grief for the Duke of Clarence contributed each its share to the general gloom. It is a singular instance of the force of human sympathy that a whole Nation has been far less affected by its own sufferings and apprehensions than by the death of an amiable young man whom few of them knew by sight. It is not too much to say that the public attention in England has been almost completely engrossed by mourning for him who was heir to the Crown. If you look to the press as a measure of interest, you will find it given up largely to descriptions of the proceedings in connection with the Duke's death and funeral, and comment upon them. Cardinal Manning has a share of space, but he is eclipsed. In death, if not in life, his stuteness forsook him. He chose the wrong moment for departure.

The Duke died last week on Thursday. The funeral did not take place till this week on Wednesday. This long delay may have been necessary to enable the Court officials to arrange a suitable ceremony. The effect of it surpassed all ceremony. It was a dangerous test to apply to public feeling. Few are the occasions on which a community will consent long to suspend or to interrupt its ordinary life in deference to the demands of grief. This proved to be one. Business continued during this interval, after a fashion, but few other occupations of ordinary times. Theatres were open after Thursday, but played to more than half empty benches. All private entertainments were abandoned. Day after day the papers published messages of condolence from all over the world, public and private. It was remarked that fewer came from the United States than from elsewhere. There was the obligatory official message from the President, and another from the Secretary of State, and some mention, said one dispatch, of the Duke's death by the chaplain in prayer to the House of Representatives at Washington. Beyond this, nothing; except a general declaration of regret, coupled rather curiously with the statement that the American press showed great interest in Prince George. No one here doubts that the American people really sympathized with the Queen and her family in their sorrow. But this is all which it was thought necessary to cable about American feeling.

The funeral procession, with the body of the late Duke of Clarence, set out from Sandringham and ended at Windsor. The arrangements were quiet, in obedience to the Queen's wish. Her Majesty, who has spent so much of her life in mourning, has a dislike to funeral display. There was therefore a stern simplicity both at Sandringham and at Windsor. It was a military burial, with that added touch of royal state without which he who would have been King of England could not go to his grave. English Princes at- tended him to his last repose. In St. George's Chapel, and with them the representatives of the Duke's royal kin abroad, and many great personages of this realm, none without invitation. The Prince of Wales made this last journey with his son from his Norfolk home to his resting place. He stood by the bier, pale, composed, resolute and heartbroken. Prince George came with him, it was thought, somewhat rashly. The scene in the chapel was solemn and impressive, but not magnificent, for magnificence was avoided. Perhaps, after all, it was more impressive because more pagan than was dispensed with. There was a touch of irony in the recital of the dead Prince's titles and dignities by Garter King-at-Arms after dust had been committed to dust.

The real spectacle was London. Not in our time has the capital of this Empire been seen as it was seen on Wednesday. The traffic of the streets went on, but hardly anything else went on. The City itself closed its exchanges and its warehouses, though not the banks, which could not legally shut their doors. Elsewhere few shops were open; none of the best. Bells were tolling, and there were emblems of mourning everywhere, and in other cities the same. The whole population was in black. There were memorial services at St. Paul's and at Westminster Abbey, and in many another church in England, and on the Continent, and wherever the English flag flies. There were no orders, except the Lord Chamberlain's notice, which binds nobody. What made the display of feeling so remarkable was the evident fact that it was spontaneous. A Nation and an Empire went into mourning of their own accord, as a testimony of their loyal affection to those who reign over them. Their sorrow for a lost prince was too sincere for feign. Their sympathy with the survivors of his family and with his betrothed was deeper still.

There had been a proposal for a funeral procession through London. It was abandoned; yet these in authority, lest the troops might take cold. The troops would have had to keep the streets on the line of march. The season is bitter, the influenza rife, and the medical advisers of the army were against exposure of soldiers to these perils. It would be impossible to praise too highly the tender solicitude of the commanders of Her Majesty's forces for the health of those under them. How much greater it is than, for example, was that of the officers who allowed 60,000 veterans to endure the inclemency of the weather from early morning till dark on that day in February when Sherman was buried. Nor were the Germans more considerate than we when they suffered their regiments to parade for the funeral of their great Emperor, three years ago in March, with the mercury not far from zero. It has been said by critics of the English army that it was kept for purposes of parade. It cannot be said again. Even the hardships of parade are not now to be incurred.

The English are a practical people, and their sympathy with Princess May seems likely to take a practical form. Last week's suggestions about handing over to her the sums subscribed for wedding presents were crude and hurried. They have been taken up this week in a more considerate spirit. The Lord Mayor has suggested a representative meeting to consider the various plans. The leading journal approves, fails to see any valid objection to a money gift, and declares that it would be unworthy of the country that the Princess should now be left as if she had never been engaged to the Duke of Clarence. Parliament, for reasons known to everybody, is not likely to do anything; but the Nation itself can offer her a national dowry. The weight of opinion and feeling is in favor of this suggestion, which nevertheless is denounced as vulgar by an evening journal which ought to be as good a judge of vulgarity as any evening journal outside New-York. To its susceptibilities it is indelicate and offensive, and it can see in the proposal nothing but a scheme to console with a sum of money a girl who has lost her lover. Well, it is possible to take "irredeemably vulgar" views of almost anything. It is also possible to look

facts in the face, and to recognize the value of the spirit in which a proposal is made. The English have sometimes a rough way of putting things, but that does not make the thing itself unworthy.

M. Constans's assault on M. Laur in the French Chamber of Deputies has been allowed to pass in England without the English press, from time to time, bestowing on its neighbors. If a similar scene of violence had occurred at Washington, a strong sense of duty would almost certainly have compelled our English friends to treat it as a lecture of the most candid kind. Yet this conflict between M. Constans and M. Laur is novel and interesting. M. Laur's object was plain enough. He wished to secure additional publicity for charges against M. Constans which he and his fellow Boulangists had long been making. M. Rochefort, from a safe distance at Brussels, has accused the French Minister of the Interior of most of the crimes known to the Delegation, and of others not contained in that repertory. "Nobody," much more, what M. Rochefort says. If, however, M. Laur had succeeded in having these charges read in the Chamber, they would have been reproduced in the report of the proceedings in the "Journal Officiel" and spread all over France. When M. Laur saw this plan, he resolved to provoke M. Constans by the adjective infamous, and succeeded in getting himself twice struck in the face. This sort of assault is unprecedented. The blow is not a French institution. M. Constans says he knew not what he did. He has apologized to the Chamber, of which he is not a member, having a seat there as Minister. The Chamber, by a vote of eight to one, absolved him. The minority was composed of Boulangists, whose censure is another form of absolution. Public opinion absolved him, the proportion of censure being about the same as in the Chamber. The Royalists voted for him, or abstained. They are not anxious to appear again on the stage as allies or tools of Boulangism.

M. Magnard, however, a journalist whose opinion cannot be neglected, points out that the accusations against M. Constans are precise, explicit, and capable of proof or disproof, and suggests to him that he ought either to refute them or to resign. M. Magnard's habit is to say in print what a good many people are saying in private; but he collects opinion from a limited class, not too friendly to the Republic and not representative except to the Boulangists. Others say that the source of these calumnies is too fool to require notice. They are doubtless right. But why, then, should M. Constans have played his enemies' game by bringing them into wider notice than M. Rochefort, M. Laur, and that gang, could ever have secured for them? He had only to sit still—perhaps more difficult for a Frenchman than any other attitude or effort. France owes him a great debt of gratitude for defeating that conspiracy between General Boulanger and the Comte de Paris which did, for some time, put the Republic in peril. She manifests it now by condoning and even applauding the irregularity of his proceedings on Tuesday. They were irregular. But in an age of weak propensities much may be pardoned to a Minister who has vigor and is capable of acting from impulse. As for his courage, more is required to refrain from fighting a duel in France than to fight. M. Laur's correspondence with M. Rochefort, from whom he takes his orders, is in tone and language such as to justify anybody under any rule in declining to meet him.

The Gladstone incident is at an end. The Sultan, always ready for a bargain, seems to have agreed to assure Bulgaria for a consideration. M. Grefot, the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, is made of less stern stuff than M. Stambouloff, and M. Grefot it is who now comes to the front. He expresses his regret that no notice of M. Chodorov's expulsion was sent to the French consul, and undertakes that notice in similar cases shall in future be sent, but on condition that Bulgaria shall expel him if he does not leave after notice.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to Mr. Maden, his candidate at Rossdale, from which it is possible to collect a number of propositions which are apparently categorical. It is convenient to number them. He alleges, first, that Lord Hartington, who carried this constituency in 1886, "promised the introduction into Irish local government of the representative principle, and a fundamental reform in the system of administration known and hated by Ireland under the name of Dublin Castle." He alleges, secondly, that "Ireland has for the first time been placed under a law of perpetual coercion." He alleges, thirdly, that the "exorbitant" of the Exchequer has been pledged to the extent of a hundred millions sterling for the purchase of Irish estates." He alleges, fourthly, that the present Government "founds its chief claim to favor on its having done more than any other Tory Government to alienate the Irish from the British people, and to dishonor the names of law and order by making them a pretext for tramping on liberty, for promoting the interest of the landed class, and for undermining the Union while professing to maintain it."

These are Mr. Gladstone's allegations. With respect to the last, it is chiefly a matter of opinion and of rhetoric. The first three, however, are tolerably specific statements, either of fact or of something which is not fact. Had anybody but Mr. Gladstone made them, it might suffice to say simply that they are not statements of fact. As it is Mr. Gladstone who has made them, these statements of what is not fact become doubly interesting. Of course he believes them, and that offers one more illustration of his unique power of believing what he wishes to believe. So far as they constitute an attack on Lord Hartington, they have called out a reply from the Duke of Devonshire. The Duke, then Lord Hartington, made in 1886, says Mr. Gladstone, certain promises. "I made no such promises," replies the Duke. That presents a distinct issue. It puts Mr. Gladstone under obligation to maintain the assertion which the Duke denies. By way of helping him, the Duke reminds him that such promises and pledges as he gave were contained in his address to his constituents. It must therefore be easy for Mr. Gladstone to produce them.

in the full vigor of his controversial powers.

The Duke of Devonshire's reply to Mr. Gladstone is very dignified, and very weighty, and goes much beyond the mere denial which I quoted. I will quote one other passage, which puts before the English people material for judgment on the two competing Irish policies. Mr. Gladstone complains that local government has not yet been granted to Ireland. Steps will be taken next session, replies the Duke, to satisfy Irish desires in that matter; and he adds: "It is more than probable that these steps would have been taken long ago, but for the determined and mischievous agitation kept up in Ireland by his allies as long as they were able, tolerated and encouraged by Mr. Gladstone himself for the purpose of proving government of Ireland under the Union impossible." One more point: Mr. Gladstone's comment on the condition of Ireland and Irish feeling to England invites comparison between the present condition and the condition under Mr. Gladstone's rule. "I suggest," says the Duke of Devonshire, "as periods for comparison which Mr. Gladstone might select, the suspension of the habeas corpus in 1881, the resignation of Mr. Foster, followed by the Phoenix Park assassinations, in 1882, the conclusion of Lord Spencer's and Sir George Trevelyan's administration in 1885, when they had found it necessary to demand renewal of some provisions of the Crimes act, or the brief administration of Mr. Morley and the Belfast riots of 1886."

This letter was published on Thursday morning. It was presumably telegraphed at once to Mr. Gladstone at St. Raphael. The Rossdale election occurs to-day. If, therefore, Mr. Gladstone had any reply ready, or thought his cause in Lancashire could be saved by a reply, he would naturally have telegraphed something. I say nothing of the eagerness with which a man so scrupulously conscientious as Mr. Gladstone must feel to offer some redress to an opponent whom he has wrongfully accused. But he is silent still.

Another shuffle of the diplomatic cards is announced this morning. Sir Robert Morier's health is improved, and he remains at St. Petersburg, while Lord Vician, who had been promoted from Brussels to the Russian capital, goes to Rome, where Sir Robert Morier's medical adviser has been found. Sir Robert Morier's medical adviser is Lord Salisbury. The state of Russo-British relations in Central Asia and elsewhere requires an experienced Ambassador in St. Petersburg, and his health must for the present take care of itself. Sir Henry Wolff goes to Madrid, his third promotion within a very brief period.

The Judges of the Supreme Court held a parliament on Monday to consider the delay of legal business. Their first step toward obviating delay was to close all the courts while they held council. Their next was to appoint a committee and adjourn. Short as their session was, it was understood to be long enough to bring into relief the divergence between the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice. The former, who has the confidence of the profession, is not so anxious for sweeping measures as the latter.

A respectable conference of doctors has at last mustered courage to express to the English public their belief that influenza is a dangerously infectious disease. The organs of public opinion, not entirely satisfied with this declaration, are clamoring for an official inquiry into the disease and its remedy for it. Meantime the epidemic is steadily spreading. The death rate increases throughout the country, in some cases thirty per cent. The only thing doctors agree upon is that no general rule can be framed, whether for prevention or cure. I know of one physician who has treated 1,500 cases and lost none. That is probably a record. I know of an eminent surgeon who fumigates his house with vapor of carbolic acid, given off from an apparatus in the hall. I know of another, equally eminent, who scoffs at precautions. I know of a third who says that half the deaths that have occurred would have been prevented had the doctors given the disease some name as trivial and more formidable than influenza. There is, perhaps, one other point on which the whole faculty agree, that every one should go to bed and send for a doctor. Yet never was the medical profession so overworked, and nurses are at a premium.

G. W. S.

## A MURDERED MAN'S BODY FOUND.

## HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW AND THE LATTER'S TWO SONS ARRESTED FOR THE CRIME.

Port Jervis, N. Y., Jan. 22.—The search for the body of George Markert, of Kentucky, who had been missing for some time, came to an end yesterday with the discovery of the body by Charles Heidt. It was found in Callicoon Creek, half a mile below the bridge on which the murder is supposed to have occurred, and was lying in three feet of water. An examination revealed the fact that Markert had been shot in the head five times, and that his skull had been fractured. There were no other marks of violence on the body.

Adam Heidt, the brother-in-law of the murdered man, who had been arrested on suspicion and discharged, was re-arrested yesterday. His two boys, Joseph and John, ages respectively, twenty-two and eighteen years, were also arrested. The Heidt house was searched, and a 24-calibre pistol of old-fashioned double action, a blood-stained overcoat and a bloody pocket handkerchief were found. Mrs. Heidt and her two daughters were taken into custody as witnesses. The bullet holes in Markert's head were evidently made by two different weapons—one a 24-calibre and the other a 22-calibre pistol.

Mrs. Markert, when questioned, said that she remembered hearing pistol shots on the night of the murder, but thought at the time that the noise was made by the house sweeping with frost. The house stands about thirty rods from the bridge which is alleged to have been the scene of the murder. The officials are confident that they have the right men in custody. George Markert, the murdered man, was about sixty-five years of age. He was a farmer, and the report of him being an excellent citizen and an industrious man. He was married twice. His first wife was a sister of Adam Heidt. The Heidt family are deeply ignorant and superstitious. They firmly believe that they were bewitched by Markert, and that the death of two of their sons were attributable to his spells.

## A CONDEMNED MURDERER DIES IN JAIL.

New-Haven, Conn., Jan. 23.—Patrick Flanagan, the condemned murderer, died of consumption at the jail this afternoon. Flanagan killed Michael McDermott in Waterbury on May 2, 1890. He was to have been hanged next May.

## FLAMES IN A GLASS FACTORY.

Bridgeport, N. J., Jan. 23.—Fire broke out last night in the bottlehouse of the Moore & Jones Glass Company, destroying the factory and throwing 225 persons out of employment. Loss, \$15,000; partially insured. The fire originated from an overheated stove in a box-room and spread to the bottlehouse. The factory will be immediately rebuilt.

## AN ULTIMATUM TO CHILI.

## DELAY MUST END AT ONCE.

## A DEMAND FOR APOLOGY, INDEMNITY AND THE WITHDRAWAL OF MATTA'S LETTER.

## NO REQUEST FOR MINISTER EGAN'S RECALL RECEIVED—MINISTER MONTT STILL REPRESENTS CHILI IN WASHINGTON—THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE EXPECTED TO BE GIVEN TO CONGRESS ON MONDAY.

## [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 23.—The difficulties with Chili growing out of the Baltimore incident have at last reached that stage at which some definite turn in the negotiations, either toward peace or toward war, cannot be longer avoided. Information received to-day from Santiago, though misleading in some details, bears out the statements made throughout the week in these dispatches in regard to the Administration's determination to bring the Chilean Government's policy of procrastination and unconcern to a stop, and to obtain from the Santiago authorities a definite reply to the demand of the United States for apology and reparation. Two days ago the Secretary of State informed the Chilean Minister here of the unwillingness of the Administration to submit to any further diplomatic delays, and served on the Chilean Minister, through him, the ultimatum of this Government.

This ultimatum contained three specific demands. The first was for an apology for the murderous assault upon the Baltimore sailors in the streets of Valparaiso. The second was the requirement of an indemnity to the sailors who were injured and to the families of those who were killed by the mob. The third demand was that the insulting Matia circular of last month should be withdrawn absolutely. Minister Montt, of course, transmitted the substance of the ultimatum to the Santiago authorities, and on the same day, Thursday, Mr. Blaine sent a cable dispatch to Minister Egan, informing him of the demands which had been made upon the Chilean Government through its representatives here, and advising him of the general progress of the negotiations in Washington. The Santiago Government has apparently given a sort of semi-official publicity to the dispatches of Minister Montt, and the conditions of the ultimatum have thus become more or less accurately known in Chili, whence they are repeated here.

## THE DEMANDS ON CHILI NOT EXTREME.

The demands of the United States on the Chilean Government cannot be considered either unusual or extreme. A proper expression of regret from Chili for the attack upon the Baltimore sailors is due to this country on every principle of international comity. The offer of indemnity to the sufferers by the violence of the Valparaiso mob would follow naturally from the admission by Chili that a breach of international comity had been committed. Finally, the withdrawal of the Matia circular is demanded, because of its violent and insulting language and its charges of bad faith and deliberate deception against the President and members of the Cabinet. No such note could be issued by any power which wished to make a pretense of maintaining friendly relations with the United States.

Until within the last few days the Administration had felt some embarrassment about demanding the recall of a circular which had been sent confidentially by the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Chilean Legations here and in Europe, and of which the President and Secretary of State had no official knowledge whatever. The Matia letter, however, having been transmitted recently to the Chilean Congress and read there, and afterward published officially in the Chilean newspapers, has become a public document, and its repudiation can now be demanded with perfect propriety. The circular itself will scarcely be defended by any one, in view of its flagrant violations of diplomatic etiquette, and its withdrawal could in no sense be considered a humiliating condition in the settlement of the present difficulty between the two countries.

## NO DEMAND FOR MR. EGAN'S RECALL.

Rumors were in circulation yesterday and to-day about a supposed request from Chili for the recall of Minister Egan. Such reports have a little foundation as those also current that the State Department has decided to ignore Minister Montt here and conduct future negotiations directly through Mr. Egan with the Chilean Government. Both Ministers are still performing their usual functions, and will probably continue to perform them unless an open rupture of diplomatic relations should occur. Equally fanciful are the reports that Secretary Blaine is in active record with the President and the other members of the Cabinet in regard to the policy pursued toward Chili. There is no difference of opinion in the Cabinet about what has been done so far, or is likely to be done in the future.

## THE CORRESPONDENCE EXPECTED ON MONDAY.

The ultimatum of this Government in the Chilean difficulty, the President can now appropriately send the diplomatic correspondence to Congress and let the country judge of the justice of the demands made upon Chili. It is generally expected, accordingly, that the correspondence will go to the Capital on Monday. In the message transmitting papers President Harrison will give a clear and precise summary of the situation, analyzing the letters and pointing out the reasons for asking an apology, an indemnity and the withdrawal of Minister Matia's insults. The message is described as sensible and business-like in its treatment of the subject, but at the same time firm and dignified in tone. The President will make no recommendations in the message. If no answer yet has been received from the ultimatum sent to Santiago, there will be no necessity for any recommendations, and another message can easily be sent to Congress if Chili's response to the demands of this Government is unsatisfactory as the general attitude of the Chilean authorities so far has been.

## LIEUT. MCCREA ON THE CHILIAN DIFFICULTY.

St. Louis, Jan. 23.—A dispatch from El Paso, Tex., says: Lieutenant McCrea reached this city today on his way from San Francisco to Washington, having been called there by telegraphic orders from the Government to report on the troubles with Chili. The lieutenant is an officer of the Baltimore. To a reporter Lieutenant McCrea said that the only proper

thing for this country to do under existing circumstances is for the Secretary to send an ultimatum to Chili to state the United States and pay indemnity, and in case of her refusal, to resort to measures that will compel her to comply. The lieutenant is emphatic in expressing his opinions of the wrongs perpetrated upon his crew, and denounces the killing of the sailors of the Baltimore at Valparaiso as a bloodied murder.

## THE ULTIMATUM IN SANTIAGO.

## ACUTE PHASE ASSUMED BY THE QUESTION AT ISSUE.

## DEMANDS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MADE KNOWN IN CHILI.

Santiago de Chili, Jan. 23.—It was learned to-day that the question at issue between Chili and the United States has assumed a most acute phase. This information is to the effect that the Chilean Government has received from the Government of the United States an ultimatum which, in the strongest possible terms, states that diplomatic relations between the two countries will cease unless the offensive circular note sent out by Senator Matia, recently the Chilean Foreign Minister, in regard to the Baltimore affair, is withdrawn. Furthermore, the ultimatum demands that Chili immediately make reparation for the attack by the mob upon the Baltimore sailors in Valparaiso, and that she make an apology for those attacks. The ultimatum concludes with the statement that the United States will tolerate no further delay on the part of Chili in answering the demands of the American Government.

## REPORTED REQUEST FOR EGAN'S RECALL.

## THE ALLEGED BASIS OF THE ULTIMATUM TO CHILI.

## [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Washington, Jan. 23.—Although no official statement can be obtained here, it is nevertheless learned to-night that the Associated Press dispatch from Santiago de Chili regarding the nature of a communication just sent by this Government to that of Chili, is, in the main, correct, though couched in much less diplomatic terms than the original, and going beyond it in one particular of importance. The immediately impelling cause of the sending of this communication seems to have been the receipt by the Secretary of State, through Minister Montt, of a polite announcement on the part of the Chilean Government that Minister Egan is not persona grata, but on the contrary, that he is persona grata in the estimation of the Chilean Government; and that he is to be recalled to his post, and that a speedy adjustment of the existing difficulties and the promotion of good relations between the two countries would be facilitated by his withdrawal. It was not considered proper or desirable to comply with this suggestion, which was entirely unexpected and in fact, created great surprise.

It was thereupon determined that the controversy should be brought to a decisive point by inviting Chili to choose between two alternatives, namely, promptly to withdraw the offensive Matia circular, and also to make reparation to the victims or the families of the victims of the Valparaiso mob, or, in case of her refusal to acquiesce in these demands, to understand that diplomatic relations between the United States and Chili must be suspended indefinitely.

No demand "that she make an apology for those attacks" was included in the communication thus sent, for the reason, it is understood, that Chili had already made to this Government earnest disclaimers of sympathy with the mob, and had expressed deep regret for them. There is good reason to believe that all that is contemplated by this Government, in the event of a possible refusal by Chili to comply with these demands, is simply the severance of diplomatic relations, and that this supposed danger of war is by no means increased by the steps now taken. On the contrary, it is believed that no more serious results would follow the cessation of diplomatic intercourse with Chili than have followed similar interruptions of such relations with other countries in the past. It would merely be an emphasized expression of conviction on the part of the United States that Chili has acted badly, and that, until she makes proper reparation, this country desires no further intercourse or relations of any kind with her.

In short it would be equivalent to telling a man whose conduct had been objectionable and who had persistently failed to make amends, that his acquaintance is no longer desired. It is understood that this Government was not only surprised, but also disappointed, by the receipt of such a suggestion from Minister Egan's recall. In view of the fact that a settlement of the long-pending diplomatic controversy upon existing lines seemed to be proceeding so favorably, and that there was no apparent reason why objection to Mr. Egan should be made at this late date. There is good reason to believe also that Minister Montt, though he declined to talk upon the subject, is greatly disappointed by this unexpected turn of affairs which threatens to end his earnest efforts to bring about an amicable adjustment to the usual diplomatic methods.

## THE NAVY DEPARTMENT READY.

## PLANS FOR THE EQUIPMENT OF THE OHIO—THE MONTEREY'S BIG GUN DELIVERED.

Washington, Jan. 23 (Special).—There was a more warlike aspect at the Navy Department to-day, and there were decided evidences of preparations for hostilities at hand. The Navy Department has had no news from Chilean waters since the departure of the Yorktown from Valparaiso for Callao, Peru, with the Balancan refugees on board. The State Department is in constant and frequent communication with Mr. Egan, and even now is awaiting an answer to the inquiry sent the other day regarding the intention of the authorities at Santiago.

Commander Chadwick has gone to Boston, and will carry out the plans of the Navy Department for the equipment of the chartered steamer Ohio. This vessel will be used as a floating repair shop on the Pacific station in the event of war with Chili. She will be fitted with machine tools necessary for this work, and the machine shops at the Boston Navy Yard will be drawn upon to furnish the materials. This is a matter which could not be delayed until war was formally declared, as valuable time would be lost.

The 12-inch gun for the Monterey has arrived at San Francisco, and will be mounted on the coast defense ship immediately. The gun will return to this city and receive the 12-inch gun, which is completed and ready for shipment. These guns, mounted on the deck of the Monterey, would make the ship an efficient adjunct in coast defense, even if her armaments failed to arrive from the Ordnance works.

The Secretary has been busy all day with callers again, and spent a part of the afternoon at the White House, where the preliminaries entered into by the Navy Department were fully gone over.

## HOW THE ARMY MAY BE INCREASED.

## BRIEF THAT THIRTY PER CENT OF THE NATIONAL GUARD WOULD ENLIST IF NECESSARY.

Washington, Jan. 23.—There was considerable gossip in the streets to-night as to how this country could increase its fighting strength in case of trouble with Chili, especially in reference to the employment of the National Guard of the States. The President can call out the entire National Guard to repel invasion, and he may do almost the same thing to suppress insurrection in one of the States, the only exception being the military of the disturbed State; but when the service to be rendered is in other lands, then it would be necessary to call for volunteers, and of course, all such from the ranks of the National Guard would receive preference. In that case they would have to leave the National Guard and enlist in the regular army.

Senator Hawley, chairman of the Senate Military Committee, has had several talks on this subject with Secretary Elkins and Adjutant-General Kelton, with a view to securing remedial legislation, if necessary. A prominent officer of

## A GLADSTONIAN WINS.

## LORD HARTINGTON'S DISTRICT LOST.

## A COMPLETE REVERSAL OF THE VOTE OF THE ROSSDALE DIVISION.

## [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Jan. 23.—An election was held to-day to fill the Parliamentary vacancy in the Rossdale Division caused by the recent elevation to the peerage of Lord Hartington, the leader of the Liberal-Unionist party in the House of Commons, who became Duke of Devonshire on the death of his father. The result of the contest is the election of the Gladstonian candidate and the almost complete reversal of the vote cast in the last previous election.

The voting is announced as follows: Maden, 6,066; Brooks, 4,841; Maden's majority, 1,225. In the preceding election the vote was: Lord Hartington, 5,399; T. Newbiger (Home Ruler), 3,749; Lord Hartington's majority, 1,650. The Rossdale Division, situated in Northeast Lancashire, contains three municipal boroughs—Bacup, Rawtishall and Haslingden—and the Mayor of each is a Liberal. The population of the division is given as 69,885, and it has an electorate of about 13,500. The Irish vote is estimated at 700. The candidates elected to stand for the constituency were Sir Thomas Brooks, Bart., the Unionist representative, and John H. Maden, who represented the Gladstonians. Both candidates are personally popular.

Sir Thomas in his address to the electors declared himself in favor of granting to Ireland, so far as circumstances would allow, the privileges of local self-government as enjoyed in England, but he deprecated setting up in Dublin a separate Parliament, whether equal or subordinate. He protested against the secrecy maintained by the Gladstonian leaders regarding Home Rule for Ireland. He expressed the opinion that the power of granting licenses should be entrusted to electoral bodies. He also favored reform in the registration laws, and if this was accomplished by a more equal distribution of seats, he would support the system of "One Man, One Vote."

Most elaborate arrangements were made for the contest by both parties. Numerous election agents were appointed, and a large staff of workers were engaged. In addition to these well-known registration agents were drafted from other constituencies. The candidates themselves visited every place in the division and made addresses to the electors. Many devices were employed to attract voters to the numerous meetings held by both sides. No hamlet escaped a visit from their emissaries.

The "Times" in a recent editorial comment on the contest said: "When the Liberal split occurred it is probable that no one but Lord Hartington could have carried it for the Unionists, and should Sir Thomas Brooks fail to carry it now, the legitimate inference would be that Unionism has not, since the rupture, made sufficient progress to carry any but an exceptional candidate at his own election. Candidates can carry Rossdale, they may carry a sweeping majority in Lancashire; while if they fail, they only come short of high water mark, and need not be in the slightest degree cast down with reference to other Lancashire constituencies."

## FEATURES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

## THE CANDIDATES AND THEIR SUPPORTERS—THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S INTEREST IN IT.

Whatever may be the political significance of the Rossdale election, it is indisputable that greater personal interest has attached to the contest than to any bye-election in England in many years. The seat is that long occupied by Lord Hartington, and made vacant by his succession to the Dukedom of Devonshire. This fact alone would make the contest notable.

Moreover, Rossdale is an independent region. The people there do not regard themselves as being in any way bound to vote according to conviction, but are apt to vote according to conviction, rather than on sentimental grounds. There is a large population of miners, and they and other workmen form a great proportion of the electorate. And in these days the workmen of England, above all others, are thinking on and studying political questions, and are inclined to vote with sturdy independence. Moreover, it is a dissenting community and free from any sort of priestly domination. The Baptists alone outnumber the Episcopalians and Roman Catholics together, and there are also many Wesleyans, Free Methodists, Congregationalists and Unitarians. These will vote according to their own free will, and not at the direction of any priest or bishop. It will be interesting to observe what their will is. Both parties have been appealing to them on religious grounds. The Unionists have shown them a headlong picture of the oppression of Protestants by Catholics in Ireland, if ever Home Rule should prevail, while the Gladstonians have offered an alluring promise of disestablishment of the State Church in Scotland and Wales, and presently in England itself. As to the candidates, Sir Thomas Brooks, the Unionist, is a solid churchman, while the Gladstonian, Mr. Maden, is a Wesleyan. It is to be observed that most of the dissenting ministers have been on the Gladstonian side, but there are some exceptions; and in many cases congregations have been by large majorities in favor of the candidate their ministers opposed. Several Wesleyan and Baptist ministers have spoken in behalf of Sir Thomas Brooks.

The opposing candidates were the strongest that could have been selected. Sir Thomas Brooks is a man of high ability and unimpeachable character. He is a resident of the district, and one of the chief employers of labor there. It is said that he knows personally every man, woman and child in the whole division. He has been Lord Hartington's right-hand man in political matters for a long time. His eldest son is married to a daughter of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. The Gladstonian candidate, Mr. Maden, is a young man of great force of character, and very popular all through the division. His father, too, is one of the best-known men in that part of Lancashire. And the young candidate has a peculiar ability in answering political questions, so as to please everybody. His democratic ways have won much favor among the working people. In his own mill his employees address him familiarly by his Christian name, and do not hesitate to dispute matters with him as though he were a fellow-workman. The same may be said also of Sir Thomas Brooks, who, in spite of his years and his title, is simply "Tom Brooks" to every one in that part of the country.

A great deal of speaking has been done up to the very day of polling. There was no personal element in it, however. No attacks were made on either candidate. Political principles were at issue, that was all. Mr. Maden is an effective speaker and endures "heckling" amazingly well. Among those supporting him was Mr. Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. H. B. Fowler, Mr. "Tay" P. O'Connor, Mr. Michael Davitt and Mr. Timothy D. Sullivan. The women of the Women's Suffrage Society were also active in his interest. Sir Thomas Brooks has been supported by many Unionist speakers, both Liberal and Conservative, among them Mr. T. W. Russell, Mr. R. G. Mowbray, Mr. Lee Knowles, Mr. Victor Cavendish and Mr. Austen Chamberlain. The Duke of Argyll wrote a letter, not directly referring to the contest, but intended to make Lancashire people believe that under Home Rule there would be an Irish tariff against English goods. As Lancashire is a great manufacturing region, this of course had a strong effect in favor of the Unionist candidate.

Rossdale is considered to be naturally a Liberal constituency. In the last election, before the great split on Home Rule, it was overwhelmingly so. At the election of 1885 there was no Home Rule question. It was simply a straight fight between Liberals and Conservatives. Lord Hartington was the Liberal candidate, and he polled 6,000 votes, against 4,225 cast for Mr. Egan, the Conservative. With all due allowance for Lord Hartington's personal influence, this indicates a large Liberal majority. In 1890 the split had occurred. Lord Hartington ran again, but as a Liberal-Unionist, opposed to Mr. Gladstone and to the bulk of his old party. The result was that he got 5,399 against 3,749 cast for Mr. Newbiger, his Gladstonian opponent. There was thus a considerable falling off in the vote on both sides, due, it is said, chiefly to the failure of Conservatives to vote, they not caring to support Lord Hartington, their former enemy. Doubtless all Conservatives have now voted for the Unionist candidate, and the result of the polling will show how many of the old Liberals are still devoted to Unionism, and how many, now that the magic spell of Lord Hartington's name is gone, have returned to the Gladstonian fold.